m defend the country from invesion. It was deided by the President and his Cabinet to-day that Congress should be asked to authorize a proclamation by the Executive calling for 80,000 men. According to the provision of the Constitution the several States will be required to furnish an army of this size fi numbers to be determined by the ratio of each State's population to the population of the Inited States. It the wish of the Presiden and of Secretary Alger that the call be issued under the pro visions of the volunteer army bill introduced n Congress to-day, and that the force be com posed entirely of State milita regiments which may offer their services to the United States as

Secretary Alger authorised the statement this afternoon that it was expected by the President and the War Department that the first call for troops would be fully enswered by the volun-terial services of Stafe troops. These troops will be allowed to retain the integrity of their regiments as far as practicable. The President, however, will have the independent appointent. Secretary Alger said, of all general and staff officers of the volunteer army. The President will appoint regimental officers in the volnateer army on the recommendation of the Generals of the States.

Secretary Alger said that if any embarrassment should be experienced by the War Department it would be in making a choice of the ecessary number of troops from the very large number of men who are expected to offer their services. The department has already observed indications that at least a million men are ready to volunteer to uphold the bonor of the flar. Some doubt exists as to the period for which the first volunteer troops will be asked to serve. A memorandum which has been prepared for the use of the President in issuing the call specifies the time as "for nine months or during the war, but the War Department's own bill in Congress provides that the enlistments in the volunteer army shall be for three years, unless sconer terminated.

It is expected that the forthcoming request o the President for volunteers will be met by the passage of the volunteer army bill introduced in Congress to-day by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs, respectively, and the passage of a supplementary resolution limiting the number of men which the President may call for. Here is the text of the bill:

Be it maried by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-ica, in Compress assembled: That all acle-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, be-tween the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby declared to constitute the mylonal forces, and, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the

as may be prescribed by law, shall be hable to perform military duty in the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the army of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States; provided that, in time of war, the army shall consist of two branches, which shall be designated, respectively, as the regular army and the volunteer army of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the regular army is the permanent military establishment, which is maintained both in peace and war according to law.

Sec. 4. That the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or

tained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised and while war is imminent, and shall be raised and organized, as in this act provided, only after Congress shall have authorized the President to raise such a force; provided, that all enlist-arns for the volunteer army shall be for a term of three years, unless sooner terminated, and that all officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purpose for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities.

Sec. 5. That when it becomes necessary to raise a volunteer army the President shall issue his proclamation, stafing the number of une

his proclamation, staring the number of men desired, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe sw, am the secretary of war small preserves such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, as may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing and receiving into service the men called for; provided, that all men received into service in the volunteer army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several States and Ferritories and the District of Columbia in properties to their conditions.

practicable, be taken from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in protortion to their population.

See, 6. That the volunteer army and the militis of the States, when called into the service of the United States, shall be organized under and shall be subject to the laws, orders, and regulations governing the regular army; provided, that each regiment of the volunteer army shall have one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, and that all the regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of the Governors of the States in which their respective organizations are raised, subject to such an examination as to fitness and capacity as the President may prescribe; provided, further, that when the members of any company or regiment of organization of any State shall enlist in the volunteer army in a nody, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers. In service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the President, subject to such an examination as to the fitness nating may be appointed by the President, sub-ject to such an examination as to the finess and capacity of said officers as he may pre-scribe, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the scryice of the United States_as a part of the volunteer army. Sec. 7. That all organizations of the volunteer army shall be so recruited from time to time as to maintain them as near to their maximum

Sec. 7. That all organizations of the volunteer army shall be so recruited from time to time as to maintain them as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary, and no new organization shall be accepted into service from any State unless the organizations already in service from such States are as near to their maximum strength of officers and enlisted, nen as the President may deem necessary.

8. That all returns and muster rolls of organizations of the volunteer army and of military organizations, while in the service of the United States, shall be rendered to the Ad-jutant-tieneral of the army, and upon the dis-bandment of such organizations the record per-taining to them shall be transferred to and filed in the Record and Pension Office of the War De-partment.

perment.
Sec. 9. That in time of war, or when war is imminent the troops in the service of the United States, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army or to the militia, shall be organized as far as practicable into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and whenever three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the President is authorized to organize them into dent is authorized to organize them into corps, each corps to consist of not more three divisions. 10. That the staff of the commander of

President is authorized to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions.

Sec. 10. That the staff of the commander of an army corps shall consist of one Assistant Additional tieneral, one Inspector-General, one Chief Commissary of Subaistence, and one Chief Surgeon, who shall have the rank of Colonel; one Assistant Adjutant-tieneral, who shall have the rank of Colonel; one Assistant Adjutant-tieneral, who shall have the rank of Colonel; one Assistant Adjutant-tieneral, who shall have the rank of Colonel, and the aidea-de-camp authorized by law. The staff of the commander of a division shall consist of one Assistant Adjutant-General, one Chief temmissary of Subaistence, and one Chief temmissary of Subaistence, and one Chief temmissary of Subaistence, and one Chief Surgeon, who shall have respectively the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the aidea-de-camp authorized by law. The staff of the commander of a brigade shall consist of one Assistant Adjutant-General, one Assistant Quarter manders may be appointed by law. The staff officers herein authorized by law. The staff officers herein authorized by law, The staff officers herein authorized for the corps, division, and brigade commanders may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, so the regular army or the volunteer army or of the militial in the service of the United States.

Sec. 11. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint in the volunteer army or of the militial in the service of the united states, and any officer so selected and appointed from the regular army shall be entitled to the number of aides-de-camp authorized for an officer of the volunteer army

FOR 80,000 VOLUNTERS.

THE PRESIDENT TO CALL OPON
THE STATES FOR SOLDING.

Will to Divide the Army into Two pris, the
Regulars and Volunteers, with revisions
as to the Regulations of Troupe a Service,
introduced is the Mense-fit is proceed to
second Law-Militia Regiment to Mave
There Vers or Less, Until the War EndeHigher Officers of Various Sites to Be Assigned to Commands as Needed - War Besigned to Commands as Needed - War Bepartment to Mave a Firm Control of Militia.

Washington, April 19.—The clivery of the
Government's ultimatum to Sain will be followed promptly by a call for vigunteer soldiers
to enforce the demands of the United States and
to defend the country from invision. It was deThe proposed status of the States million or
the President, with one month's pay and allowances.

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the defend the country from invision. It was deThe proposed status of the State million of the States forces to be

The proposed status of the State militia organizations in the United States forces to be used in the expected conflict with Spain has been a troublesome matter for the War Department. The State troops have been most loyal in their ready offer of services to the National Government, but the officers of the organizations have generally shown a disposition to preserve the present formation of their commands. The War Department has met this desire with a promise that the militia organizations, when employed in the volunteer army, shall be allowed to keep their organizations intact so far as practicable. The department gives no assurance, however, that organizations of State troops shall be re tained in integrity in larger bodies than regiments; that is, brigades will be distributed into scattered regiments among the forces of the regular army if it happens to suit the convenience of the army administration to do so.

The pending Army Volunteer bill makes specific provision for the employment of the State militia in the volunteer army. One section of the bill provides that the Secretary of Warshall prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the terms of the act as may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing, and recruiting into service the men called for.

Much of the opposition to the Hull bill for the reorganization of the regular army on the basis of a three-battalion formation and 1,200 men for each regiment is supposed to have been overcome by the assurance of the War Department to the State militia commanders that the formation of the militia regiments in time of war shall remain unchanged so far as practicable. In view of the Volunteer Army bill, which is the official measure of the War Department. it is difficult to see, however, how the objections of the militiamen have been removed, and it appears that the term "so far as practicable" is very elastic.

The Volunteer bill stipulates expressly that

the volunteer army and the militia of the States when called into the service of the United States shall be organized under and shall be subject to the laws, orders, and regulations governing the regular army. The army adn tration is confident of the passage of the Hull Reorganization bill and very much desires it. If this bill and the Volunteer bill are passed by Congress, the Secretary of War will not have discretion enabling him to except militia regimonts from the law requiring the troops to be mustered into the three-battalion formation. The Volunteer bill makes also distinct provision to the effect that in time of war, or when war is imminent, the troops in the service of the United States, whether belonging to the regular or the volunteer army or to the militia, shall be organized as far as practicable into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be omposed of three or more regiments. The only chance that the militia have of escaping the rule calling for a three-battalion formation is embodied in the words "as far as practicable" n this clause of the volunteer army bill.

It is said emphatically by officials of the War Department and army officers connected with the Administration in Washington that the Government will justed on being absolutely untramelled in its disposition of the militia volunteer troops in the coming hostilities. This policy is evident in the provisions of the volunteer bill. already referred to, and in the other provisions of the same measure, which provide that the President may appoint one officer for each regiment of militiamen from the regular army.

It is expected that the volunteer army, as it is mustered, will be mobilized in the Department of the Gulf with the regular troops, or, if circumstances shall require it, transported immediately to the island of Cuba in such numbers as are necessary. The War Department received information to-day that nearly every regiment of troops included in the order issued on last Friday is now on the move toward the the Gulf.

The department issued orders to-day placing the several batteries of light artillery on a war footing. Each battery will have six instead of four guns, and each gun will be provided with six horses instead of four.

CAPT. SIGSBEE HOISTS HIS FLAG. The Liner St. Paul New Practically a Cruises of the United States Savy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The steamship St. Paul was practically placed in commission today as a cruiser of the United States Navy. The house flag of the International Navigation Company and other signals she carried as a merchantman were hauled down and replaced by the Union Jack and the national ensign. The naval emblems were hauled up in the presence of Capt. Sigabee and the crew of the St. Paul, who will probably enlist and stay with the ship. The national flag was heartly cheered by the crew. There was no formal ceremony, and the drum beat to quarters and the notes of the bugle which usually accompany the act of commission-ing a vessel of war were not heard. Capt. Sigs-bee simply took possession of the vessel in be-balf of the Government.

An army of workmen began at once to dis An army of workmen began at once to dismantle the upper works of the liner. All the woodwork of the superstructure will be removed. Nothing has been decided about the deckhouse yet. Capt. Sigsbee favors its removal. As soon as the ship is completely dismantled the work on the alterations proposed by the new plans will be begun. The placing of the magazines will be one of the most important parts of the work, and will be under the personal supervision of Capt. Sigsbee. Besides, arrangements have to be made for placing the guns, both primary and secondary butteries, Quarters for the officers and rew were an easy problem for the marine architects, and it is expected that they will be more comfortable than those on many of the regular vessels of the navy.

APPLAUD THE PRESIDENT. Williams Alumni Praise His Ferbearance,

Cournge, and Statesmanship. About seventy members of the Williams College Alumni Association met last night at Delonico's and unanimously adopted the follow-

The Williams Alumni Association of New York, at its stated meeting held at Delmonico's April 19, 1898, mindful that its alma mater was founded by a soldier who gave his life for his country, and that her sons, of whom President Garfield was a distinguished example, have

Garfield was a distinguished example, have always been loyal to the fisg, in this new crisis of our national life desires to express its appreciation of the patient forbearance, unshrinking courage, and wise statesmanship with which the Chief Magistrate of the nation has lately discharged his difficult duties."

The association elected these officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry L. Nelson, editor of Happer's Weckly. Vice-President, Thomas M. North: Secretary, Rufus Graves, and Treasurer, John Tatlock, Jr.

MOSQUITO FLEET VESSELS. Three Suited for the Needs of the Navy in Case

of War Inspected at Savaunah SAVANNAR, April 19.—An inspection of vessels that may be utilized as part of the mosquito fleet of the United States Navy in case of war with Spain was made yesterday by Lieut. Hines of the Hydrographic Bureau. The vessels examthited states, and any officer so selected and appointed from the regular army shall be entitled to retain his rank therein; provided, that saw general officer of the volunteer army shall be entitled to the number of aides-de-camp authorized for an officer of like grade in the regular army.

The wessels examined were the pilothoat J. H. Estill and the tugs W. F. McCauley, Forest City, and Cynthia was general officer of the volunteer army shall be entitled to the number of aides-de-camp authorized for an officer of like grade in the regular army.

The vessels examined were the pilothoat J. H. Estill and the tugs W. F. McCauley, Forest City, and Cynthia days of the Propellar Towboat Company. They were all found to be in excellent conditions and adapted to the needs of the measuring first will report to Capt. Lioute Hines will report to Capt. Rodgers, Chairman of the Auxiliary Board.

VOLUNTEERSOFTHEGUARD

LARGE PERCENTAGE WILL ENLIST FOR SERVICE ANTERERS.

State Authorities Not Disposed to Exact That of Mon with Families to Support Organiza-tions Sounded by Request of the Governor-Conditions on Which They Can Be Mept Up.

None of the organizations in either the First or the Fifth brigades of this city was ordered to muster at its armory last night to report how many men would volunteer for service in the United States Army. The officers of the several organizations in the First and Fifth brigades. nowever, had met previously in response to secret erders from Gov. Black, and reported their estimates of the number of men that it would be safe to assume could be relied upon to volunteer. No actual vote or expression of opinion from the rank and file was taken except in a few instances, and these votes were taken

spontaneously some weeks ago.

The orders issued by the Governor directing Major-Gen. Roe to ascertain at once the number of men the guard would turn out for service in any part of the world under orders of the President were intrusted only to Colonels of regiments and commanders of batteries and of Squadron A. Each commander was ordered to keep the matter secret. The order in question was as follows:

was as follows:

Mej. Gen. Chaz. F. Roz.

Sin: The Governor directs that you immediately and quietly find out from C. O. of cavairy, artillery and infantry whether their respective organizations are willing to volunteer for U. S. service anywhere the President sends them, understanding that they will recruit up to the U. S. strength, and those that cannot volunteer be honorably discharged without prejudice, For an organization to be entitled to go probably 60 or 70 per cent, must volunteer. He directs that every one be instructed to keep perfect silence on the subject. This last must be imperative. Telegraph results as fast as you learn them. I personally will attend to the Third and Fourth Brigades. Respectfully, C. Whitney Tillinghast, Second, Adjutant-General,

Somebody leaked and now the order is made

Gov. Black, Major-Gen. Roe and Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast, while they are anxious to turn over to the President as large a quota of troops as any State in the Union, do not particularly favor the enlistment in the volunteer army of Guardamen who are married or who are the sole or principal support of mothers and sisters. Of course, the enlistment of every member of the National Guard of this State will be gratefully accepted, but the Commander-in-Chief and his two chief lieutenants do not feel that the men who have others dependent upon them should be expected to enlist to go out of the State. This fact, it was learned vesterday, will be stated very clearly when the call for volunteers is read in the armories, and commanding officers will make it understood that it will not be considered any disgrace for such men to refuse to enlist. It is believed that there will be plenty of work for such men to do in assisting to garrison forts in the State. This may be quite as important work as that of invading Cuba, with the danger of climate elimi-

The members of Squadron A were summoned to their armory at midnight Monday night by telegrams from their respective troop com nanders. The telegrams all read: "Report at the armory at ouce," and when they reached the men most of them were in bed. From 12:30 o'clock up to 3 o'clock yesterday morning the men kept coming to the armory. Some wore their uniforms and most had grips with them.

their uniforms and most had grips with them. They were quite sure that they were to be mustered into service at once, and many of them had made their farewells at home.

When all the men had arrived they were assembled in their rooms, and Capts. Bridgman, Baigley, and Iteed read orders from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, to ascertain at once how many men would volunteer for the service of the United States. The men were informed that the integrity of the organization would undoubted be preserved, and were then asked to signify their intentions. There was an almost unanimous offer to serve in the field, not more than five men in each troop holding back, and they for reasons satisfactory to their officers and companions.

or reasons satisfactory to their officers and companions.

The majority of the men in the Seventh Regiment have aiready given their views on the subject of volunteering. They were almost manimous in declaring that they were willing to enter the Federal service with their regiment. It has 1,072 officers and men.

At the armory of the First Battery Capt. Louis Wendel called a meeting of his officers and men on his own responsibility and asked how many of them would volunteer for the war, and the result was that nearly 100 per cent. agreed to go to the front. The battery numbers ninety-two officers and men. Capt. Wendel had his gunners practicing with breech-loading field pieces, in which a subcalibre was inserted and aimed at a target reduced to represent an object at 3,000 yards. The sighting was so good that the bull's eye was hit nearly every shot.

The sighting was so good that the outselve was hit nearly every shot.

The Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment met and reported that the entire regiment would go to the front. It numbers 700 officers and men, they said. Three hundred of the men were at the armony last night for the regular drill of the Second Battalion, in command

would go to the front. It numbers you officers and men, they said. Three hundred of the men were at the armory last night for the regular drill of the Second Battailon, in command of Major Content. The following companies were in line: H Company, Capt. David Banks; D Company, Capt. S. S. Stebbins: F Company, Capt. Thomas Bueck, and I Company, Capt. Thomas Bueck, and I Company, Capt. Thomas Benny. According to an informal expression of opinion among the officers and men they were all ready to volunteer for the national defence in the State or out of it.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment reports that the regiment will go practically in a body. The Twenty-second has 728 officers and men in its ranks. The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the orders of Gen. Roe, have reported that the entire regiment will go to the war. It numbers 530 officers and men, and is rapidly recruiting. Most of the members of the regiment visited the armory last night, and appeared disappointed when they learned that they were not to vote upon a proposition to enter Undel Sam's service. Col. Duffy issued the following notice to the officers and men of the regiment:

"In case the regiment may be called into the service of the United States, and that each company may be in numbers up to the standsrd required in the United States Army, the commanding officer impresses upon the officers and men of the regiment the necessity for vigorous recruiting in all the companies, so that if the occasion should arise the Sixty-ninth of to-day will be prepared to respond to the call of duty in defence of our country and flag with as full ranks and as promptly as did our predecessors of '61."

It was said at the armory that thirty applications of the companies with the companies of the call of

resors of '01."
It was said at the armory that thirty applica-ions for membership in the various companies were made last night. The men applying were urned over to the regimental surgeon for ex-mination. Col. Greene of the Seventy first said last night

Col. Greene of the Seventy-Brat said last night that he had recently made a canvass of the regiment and found that nearly all of the members were willing to join the United States Army and go anywhere the Government should order them. He had reported that fact to Major-tien, Roe yesterday. A battalion drill under command of Major Clinton H. Smith was held at the armory last night and was of unusual interest to the spectators because of the imminence of war.

the armory last night and was of unusual interest to the spectators because of the imminence of war.

Capt. David Wilson's Second Battery had an artillery drill in the basement of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Capt. Wilson said there were eighty-eight men and six officers in his command. There were only seventy-five men a week ago. He thought nearly all of them were ready to respond to a call to go to Cubs or anywhere clse the United States Government should order them. He added that if any of the command desired to remain at home he could easily fill their places, as he had list of twenty men who applied for membership. The command, he stated, was ready for immediate service, the only thing lacking being the horses, and these could be obtained in a short time. Even the fodder for the horses has been placed in the battery wasons.

The officers of the Eighth Regment, which numbers 540 members, and of the Ninth, which numbers 326, have reported that practically all their members will go to the front, Members of Companies F and G. Ninth Regiment, were at their armory last night for the regular drill. Capt. Wilcox of Company G said that he could guarantee that 95 per cent of his men would respond to the President's call for volunteers, and cleut, Mackin, who was in command of Company F last night, in the absence of Capt. Morks, made the same report for his men.

War Risk Around Cape Horn 10 Per Cent. Marine war insurance rates for short voyages held at about unchanged rates yesterday, but the marine indemnities advanced the rates on ong voyages materially. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company charged 10 per cent, for acveral war risks written upon American sail-ing vessels to ports in the East Indies and the west coast of South America. The risk upon similar voyages has been taken previously as low as 3 per cent.

Spanish Steamship Line to Cuba Suspended Señor S. Castro of 104 John street, New York, agent for La Española Steamship Company, an agent for he Lapanos Steamship Company, an-nounced yesterday that the business of the line had been suspended. The two steamships of the company, the Santiago de Cuba and the Clenfuegos, now at Clenfuegos, will be held there until further notice. AN ABBY HORPITAL BRIP.

The Vermi Will Be Used to Transport Sick au WASHINGTON, April 19.-Following the example set by the navy, a hospital ship of ample Police Buty Inside the Limits of the State Nos

proportions, and capacity is to be provided for the army, upon which the wounded and sick in Cuba may be placed, treated, and brought to the United States. The vessel will be under the direct control of the military authorities, and, unlike the ambulance vessel of the navy, will not accompnay fleets into action, but is to serve the purposes of transporting the sick from one place to another, and to return home with the wounded and convalescents from the army

in Cubs. The idea'is that of the Surgeon-General of the army, who has believed all along that great danger threatens, the troops, that may be sent to Cuba this summer from yellow fever and other disorders incident to tropical climates. The best medical attention on shore where the troops are camped may not be available, and he thinks that all incapacitated men should be transported at once to the nearest hospital at some American port. He has therefore asked the Quartermaster-General's Department to arrange for the purchase of a suitable vessel of large displacement and fitted out something after the fashion of the Solace, which is to perform nearly similar service for the navy that the hospital vessel will for the army;

The army ship, however, will be fitted out for almost twice the number of patients allotted to the Solace and will be arranged for treating them almost indefinitely, while the navy vessel will always be with the fleet when not engaged in conducting wounded to the new naval hospital at Key West. The naval board which has been purchasing vessels for service with the auxiliary fleet will probably be requested to select a ship suitable for the army plan, and on its transfer to the Government she will be sent to some of the shipyards for rehabilitation and conversion for hospital purposes,

The Surgeon-General calls for a craft having a capacity for at least 500 sick beds, of moderate speed, and capable of being overhauled so that an abundance of air and light can be secured. Two weeks will be required to make the altera-tions, and under command, probably, of a civilian Captain, she will be sent to some place on the Gulf coast where the army is to mobilize, and there await orders. Whenever the army is near a seaport that vessel will also be. When the army is sent to Cuba the vessel will take position at the nearest port to the field of action, and be held in readiness to take on board and return to the United States the sick of the army. Like the navy ambulance vessel, she will fly the Red Cross flag, which, under the Geneva Convention, should immune the vessel from attack and permit her free action beween opposing fieets.

A; competent staff, consisting of half a dozen army surgeons, twelve men nurses, and an equal number of apothecaries, will form the modical crew of the vessel, besides a large numper of hospital attendants and orderlies. a pound of powder nor a gun of any description

TEXAS BORDER THREATENED. panish Agents Said to Have Boon at Work

Among Mexican Desperadoes. DALLAS, Tex., April 19.-Gov. Culberson to day received a telegram from people in Presidio county stating that bands of Mexicans are being formed on the border for freebooting purposes, and that the citizens out there would

organize to protect their lives and property. For some time the Governor has been receiving advices indicating that in case of war with Spain there will be danger of an invasion of the Itio Grande Valley by desperadoes from Mexico, among whom agents of the Spanish Government have been at work. The demonstrations on the Mexican side have recently become more pronounced, the Federal troops along the border

having been ordered to leave. Gov. Culberson has kept the officials at Washington informed in regard to matters out there and has protested vigorously against the removal of troops stationed in the threatened ter ritory. He will order a concentration of the State Rangers in the Rio Grande Valley and proceed to increase their numbers.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 19. - Adjt.-Gen. Mabry o-day issued orders stationing the companies of Texas Rangers at different points on the Rio Grande border, where they will protect the people from the threatened invasion of Spanish filibustering expeditions from Mexico. The different companies will also be recruited to

TWO MORE CRUISERS FOR WORK. Newark to Be Ready on May I and the

NGTON, April 19.-Orders have issued by the Navy Department for placing two additional cruisers in commission for service with the North Atlantic and Pacific fleets respectively. The Newark, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been ordered to be in readiness for sea on May 1 and the Charleston at the Mare Island yard on May 15, or sooner if she can be got ready. The executive officers of both vessels have been ordered to report for duty and their commanders and other officers will be assigned in a few days. Men for the Charleston are to be enlisted from the Pacific coast and those for the Newark are being gathered by the recruiting stations and boards now

endeavoring to enroll names. The Newark, when she again joins active ser vice, will have had much of her gear and top hamper removed and improvements to her machinery will add another knot to her speed. The Charleston will probably become flagship of the Pacific fleet.

HENRY WATTERSON POR WAR. It Is Time to Tell the Spanish to Get Up and Out of Cube, He Says.

CHICAGO, April 19.-Editor Henry Watterson arrived in Chicago to-day. Discussing the Cuban uestion, he said:

"If we ever had a cause of war, or if one ever existed, it exists now. During thirty years the United States has spent millions cosat defences and patrols, trying to control people anxions to send help and suplies to Cuba. And after all that, on top of the inability of the Spanish to patrol their own Cuban coasts, the blowing up of the Maine has demonstrated their powerlessness to guard the small harbor of Havana. It is time to put s stop to it; patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the Spanish should be told to get up and out."

KILLED IN FIRING A SALUTE. An Accident at the Departure of the Nine-

teenth Infantry from Betroit. DETROIT, April 19.-The departure of the empanies of the Nineteenth Infantry for the South to-night was saddened by a fatal accident during the firing of a farewell salute by a detail left in charge of Fort Wayne. While the companies marched out of the fort, the band play-ing martial airs, Sergeant Innes and Private George Eggeman were firing the salute,

The gun became overheated, and as the eleventh charge was being rammed home by Egge-man the powder exploded, tearing his arm into Eggeman idid not utter a word, but stood at the gun until carried away by his comrades. He wildie from the shock.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF MULES. Missouri Beniers Squeeze the Last Cent They

KANSAS CITY, April 19.-It is asserted that ocal mule dealers have combined with St. Louis firms to advance their prices 25 per cent. On last Saturday 200 mules were purchased for the Government here at \$83.40, and 800 in St. Louis at \$93 a head.

On the same day a meeting of dealers was held here to shut off competition in bidding. Eighteen hundred more mules were ordered, and it was iccided to get a 25 per cent, advance for them.

Bushing Work on the Santucket. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.-Orders were received to night to rush work on the monitor Nantucket. A call has been made for fifty more

ship carpenters to get to work immediately.

BROOKLYN MILITIA HOT

THIRTEENTH BOUND TO BNLIST XF IT HAR TO GET NEW OFFICERS.

Good Moough-A High Percentage of the Twenty-third Votes to Volunteerteenth Rendy-Forty-seventh's Officers Moot. In Brooklyn Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, National Guard, ascertained, on Monday night, from the various commanders what number of men would be ready to volunteer for the war with Spain, and It is presumed that he has already communicated the information to Major-Gen, Ros. Some of the men are strongly opposed to any plan which would break up their own organizations and include them in the army for the invasion of Cuba. Gen. McLeer himself partially shares this view and in any event he thinks that the autonomy of the various organizations in the Second Brigade should be preserved. It is be-lieved, however, that in spite of this feeling from 60 to 70 per cent, of the National Guards men in Brooklyn will offer their services to the

Government, oven should Cuba be their destina-tion, at the first call to arms. The Thirteenth Regiment is in a peculiar position. There was a feverish excitement in the Sumner avenue armory last night when it became known that the Council of Officers was in session discussing the advisability of volunteering the services of the regiment to the United States. Col. William G. Watson presided, and there was a large attendance of the officers. The great majority of them were opposed to the regiment going to the front as a volunteer organization.

Col. Watson, after the meeting, said that nany employers of National Guardsmen had decided that in case any National Guard regiment was ordered out they would pay the men their salaries, and would hold their places open for them on their return from the war.

"Many of the men," he said, "are earning small salaries, while others are getting from \$500 a year to \$2,000 a year, and in one instance one of the men is getting, I believe, as high as \$4,500 a year. If we are ordered out the men will be taken care of by their employers; but if we volunteer to go to the front, then the employer may say, 'You were not ordered out, but you went of your own will, and therefore we cannot hold out the inducements as if you had been ordered out."

Col. Watson is opposed to the regiment going to the front as volunteers, and last night he aid the National Guard should only be used in an emergency. The majority of his officers are of the same opinion.

While the officers were in consultation Major George Cochran was down on the main floor going from company room to company room and talking to the enlisted men.

"I am an American," he said in one of the ooms. "The Adjutant-General desires to know how many men will volunteer to go to the front. Do not let me deceive you. The pay of a soldier in the army is \$13 a month. You will not draw the salaries you are getting now. and will probably have a hard time of it, but I want to find how many men are willing to go to the front. Remember, I do not hold out anything to you except hard work and small salary. Are you ready to enlist in the service of the country !"

"We are," they yelled, and then three cheers were given for Major Cochran. In the next room he visited he made the same speech and was received in the same manner. As he passed from one room to another he was followed by an excited crowd of enlisted men who time and again cheered for Major Cochran. In each case he was assured that the men of the Thirteenth Regiment were ready to go to the

front and fight for the Stars and Stripes. Before he had visited all the rooms word was carried to Col. Watson of what was going on, and he immediately sent the Adjutant after Major Cochran, and he was ordered to report at once to the Colonel's room. Arriving there he was notified that he had no

right to incite the men to volunteer. He in-

formed Col. Watson that he was not inciting the men either to riot or to volunteer, but was simply complying with the orders of the Adjutant-General and trying to ascertain from the men how they stood on the question.

Meetings were held by all the companies, and the Hospital Corps was the first to respond. They volunteered unanimously to go to the front whenever they were called. Then came Company D, and sixty-two out of sixty-four men voted to respond to the country's call, while Company C voted 100 per cent. lo go to the front. Other companies were in favor of volunteering, and only in the case of Companies to and K were the men frustrated by the action of their commanders.

"We will go to the front," said one of the members after the regiment had considered the question. "We will go to hell if President McKinley orders us to. The officers are opposed to us volunteering, but what the nation wants at this time is concerted action. We can get officers at any time, but it is not as easy to get mon. The Thirthe men either to riot or to volunteer, but was

action. We can get officers at any time, but it is not as easy to get men. The Thir-teenth Regiment, known as the 'Mother of Regiments,' is willing at this time to go to the front, and we do not care anything about the officers. When we are ready we'll choose our officers, and that's where the shoe pinches. Watson and the officers who are afraid to

own officers, and that's where the shoe pinches. Col. Watson and the officers who are afraid to face the enemy except on emergency call, and then only to act as a State police, know that they will not be chosen to command, and for that reason they want to stop us."

"That is right," said one of the high officers of the regiment, "the officers are opposed to the regiment going to the front as a regular organization. But let me assure you that the Thirteenth Regiment will go to the front, even if it has to go without its present officers. This is not the end of this matter. We will go to the front with new officers and will show the people of the United States that the Thirteenth Regiment is not composed of men who only want to do police service. We are patriots and we do not care for officers. Officers are easily obtained. The men were engaged in small groups talking late last night of calling a mass meeting to show to the people that the enlisted men were ready for war and that there were ready to go to the front at least 70 por cent, of the entire regiment, and that Col. Watson and the officers were unable to control their actions.

It is expected that within a few days there will be a big unheaval among the men of this regiment, and a conflict between the efficers and men is anticipated.

Col. Watson said that after he had instructed the officers regarding Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's order he had requested them to ascertain from

Col. Watson said that after he had instructed the officers regarding Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's order he had requested them to ascertain from the members of their various commands as to whether or not they decided to volunteer, and to let him know within forty-eight hours. The Twenty-third Regiment met last night, in response to a call from Col. Alexis C. Smith, to decide whether or not the members were willing to volunteer. The attendance was very large and the enthusiasm great. Each company met in its own room behind closed doors. Hefore meeting, a number of the men gathered in a circle and sang:

meeting, a number of the mon gather circle and sang:

We want to fight the Spanlard
Until we can't fight any more,
There's nothing dearer to our hearts
Than the little island near our shore.

The companies met at 9 o'clock. The men were told that they were expected to vote and decide if they were willing to volunteer under their own officers and go as a body wherever sent. Each man was called up and required to tell his Capitain his sentiments. The vote in favor of volunteering was:

Castain.
L. J. Irzeger.
Frederick B. Wells.
Walter P. Hackman.
George L. Gillon.
H. De Witt Hamilton. Britton Thorn Charles R. Silkman. Frederick C. Dennington George F. Hamlin C. S. Todd Hospital Corps No vote had been taken in Company F up to mid-

The hospital corps, through the surgeon, Dr. Cochran, announced that it was willing to go with the regiment wherever ordered, but not to volunter. The sentiment in favor of entering into active service was unanimous. Company II subsequently met again and resolved to go wherever it might be sent. The members of the regiment declared emphatically that they wanted to preserve the identity of their regiment, and not be divided up or assigned to different United States volunteer regiments. The vote, which was not announced publicly, was sent to Col. Smith.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, commanding the "Fighting Fourteenth," had a conference with the officers at the Eighth avenue armory on Monday night, and without an exception they told him that the men would be almost a unit if summoned to volunteer. Yesterday morning Col. Kline called on Gen. Roe and submitted a report to that effect. The hospital corps, through the surgeon, Dr.

Col. Kline called on Gen. Ros and submitted a report to that effect.

The Fourteenth Hegiment numbers nearly 600 men, whose average age is about 25. The Veteran Association of this regiment is composed of men of ardent patriotism, and it is believed that a couple of hundred of them and other exmembers of the regiment would be ready to enlist the moment war is declared.

The officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn met in the armory on Marcy avenue last night and discussed the strength of the organization in the event of war. The regiment, they said, has a memberably of 620. Col. John G. Eddy presided. Before the meeting was

called Cot. Endy was asked what number he thought would volunteer their services.

"It is very hard to say," said the Colonel, "If the chlistment was for one month, the percentage would probably not quite so large, while for a year it is not possible to tell anything about it. Many of the militiannen can't leave their business and families. It we go at all, we will probably be called out as a regiment.

At the armory of Cavairy Troop C, Lieut smith said last night that all the 111 men except two, who are on the sick list, have volunteered their services in case of war. Applications had already been received for the enroliment of twenty-eight more men, and that there was a likelihood of the formation of another troop among the new men should they be enisted.

At the armory of the Third Gatling Battery it

At the armory of the Third Gatling Battery it was stated that at least 87 of the men would entite. The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing has declared its intention of entisting as an organization. The company has a full quota of 100 officers and men.

BUT ONE FULL REGIMENT. That Is the Seventh-Yaval Militia New at Its Putl Strength.

ALBANY, April 19 .- Adja,-Gen. Tillinghast said to-day that the request received from Washington asking that 203 members of the naval militia be assigned to man the Yankee, one of the auxiliary cruisers, had been referred to Commander Miller. The authorized strength of the naval militia is about 1,000 men, and it was short about 240 of its full complement previous to the present crisis. Since then there save been sufficient enlistments to make up the full quota. Among the new recruits are a number of undergraduates of Columbia College.

The United States Army regulations provide that a regiment shall have 1,000 men, and there is but one regiment of the National Guard having this required number. This is the Seventh, which has a membership of 1,050. That would enable it to go to the front anywhere in the United States with its own officers and to keep them in case it volunteers for service outside the country. The strength of the other regiments is: Twelfth, 782; Twentythird, 751; Twenty-second, 721; Seventy-first, 688; Forty-seventh, 652; Ninth, 620; Thirteenth, 616; Sixty-fifth, 614; Fourteenth, 614; Seventy-fourth, 610; Eighth, 568; Sixtyninth, 562. The seven battalions formed of th separate companies could furnish two full reginents, and this does not include the Tenth Bat

talion, which has a strength of 350 men. In answer to a question Gen. Tillinghast said that in case the National Guard was ordered out for service in this country a deserter could be tried, court-martialled, and shot, as in the regular army.

NO ORDERS FOR MILITIA TET. and No Intimation Where Its Services Ar Likely to Be Required.

ALBANY, April 19 .- Adjt.-Gen. Tillingbast was asked to-night what arrangements had been agreed upon between the authorities at Washington and the officials of this State for the calling out of the National Guard.

"None," he replied. "We, as good soldiers, are awaiting orders from Washington. None has as yet been recevied. We have done every thing possible to have the Guard ready for an emergency that may arise and all that remains is a call for troops from the President upon Gov. Black. The Guard is ready and willing." "Have you received word where the service of the Guard will be required in the event of

warl" "No," replied the General, "The President n case of invasion, or expected invasion, has the authority to order the militia of a State to any other State for purposes of defence."

"Can the President order the State militia to Cuba or Spain, in the event of war?"

"Not as State militia," was the reply, "but any member or organization of the State militia could volunteer for such service, in which event the President would have the same direction of their movements outside the confines of the United States as he now has over the regu-

he United States as he now has over the regu the United States as no now man over the lar army."

"Have you any idea when the President intends calling for the services of the militis of this State!" was asked.

"No, sir, I have not," was the answer. "We have received no intimation from Washington on that point. The situation can best be summed up in the statement that the Guard is ready and is awaiting orders from the President."

dent."
The Adjutant-General added that when the President called upon this State for troops their destination would probably be known soon atterward and they would proceed to the points directed without delay.

FINE MILITIA SADDLES. Gen. Roe and Brigade Commanders and Stat Officers to Have This Outfit.

Two weeks ago Major-Gen. Roe placed an or-der with C. M. Moseman & Brother, 126 Chamers street, for sixty saddles, bridles, and other trappings which make up the equipment of field and staff, officers' horses. The order included one russet-colored pigskin Whitman saddle and saddlecloth, bridle, martingales, and breastplate for Gen. Roe and each officer of his staff, and for every brigade commander and every brigade staff officer in the National Guard of

the State. Thirty-four of the saddles and trappings are finished, and the other twenty-six will be done by the end of the week. The outfit is the finest that can be made, each equipment costing something over \$100. The saddle is Whitman's modification of the McClellan saddle, and is said by experts to be the best for army use in the world. It is the saddle now used by the

the world. It is the saddle now used by the German army.

The cantle is supplied with nickel-plated rings for the saddlebags, and bears the nickel-plate initials of the man for whom the saddle was designed. The saddlecloth is of the finest dark blue broadcloth, lined with patent leather and bordered with gold braid an inch wide. In the lower rear corners of the saddlecloth, embriodered in gold, are the arms of the State and underneath the initials "N. Y." The breast-plate bears a silver-plated shield, upon which the initials "N. Y." are raised, and silver-plated discs on the headstall bear the same initials. The stirrups are of iron, hand forged, and silver-plated. The only difference between Gen. Roe's outfit and that of the other officers is that the frontpiece of his horse's headstall is silver-plated.

PENNSYLVANIAS MILITIA Gov. Mastings Decides Not to Call an Extra

Session of the Legisleture. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19.-There will be no extra session of the Legislature. Gov. Hastings has so decided after a conference with his official advisers. Legislatures of other States have been making big appropriations to put the organized militia on a war footing, and strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Goveror to call an extra sesson of the Legislature for

nor to call an extra sesson of the Legislature for this purpose.

He asked Attorney-General McCormick for instructions to-day as to the payment of expenses growing out of the mobilization of the National Guard in the event of a call by the President, and to-night the law officer of the Commonwealth gave him an opinion to the effect that the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has ample authority to order out the troops and pay the necessary expenses of transportation until such time as they may be mustered into the service of the United States. He says, however, that the Commonwealth would have a claim against the general Government for reimbursement of all its expenses.

"The National Guard is ready and is only waiting," said Chief Clerk Kelly at the Adjutant-General's Department to-night.

DEFENCE OF THE CHESAPEAKE. Naval Militia from Norfolk May Man a Watch Tower and a Monitor.

NORFOLK, Va., April 19.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich of the United States Naval War College was here to-day to confer with officers of the naval militia regarding the signal tower to be erected militia regarding the signal tower to be erected at Cape Henry. This tower will be manned by the militia, and it is reported that a detachment from Norfolk will be required to man one of the old monitors to be stationed in Chesapeake Hay. The reserves hold nightly drills of late.

A carload of projectiles and one of powder arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. The former came from Lebanon, Pa., the latter from the Dupont Works at Wilmington, Del.

Medical findents Hang Weyler in Emgy. ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.-Fifty students in the medical college here, which is a department of Union College, hanged Gen. Weyler in effigy to-night. They witnessed the arrival of the United States troops from the Plattsburg Barracks. Afterward an offigy was procured which they labelled "Weylor," and marched up and down the principal streets in the pouring rain singing: "We'll hang Gen. Weyler to a sour apple tree." Finally they strung the effigy up on a trolley pole on State street and set it



seency can counterfeit.

A woman who is afflicted with the mortis-fying misfortune of a dull, sallow, pimply complexion or that listless movement and attitude which provokes only disgust and revulsion in the opposite sex, ought to avail herself of the puritying, tuvigorating powber of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

herself of the purifying, invigorating power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which makes a strong, healthy stomach, and digestive organism; purifies the blood and imparts a natural stimulus to the excretory functions; insures healthy weight, clear skin, bright eyes and the unimated manner and bearing of perfect health.

A lady living in West Virginia, Miss Annu Callow of Kyger, Roane Co., writes: "It is with pleasure I write you after using a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's 'Pavorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I think them valuable medicines for female troubles and weaknesses. I could hardly go about my work I had such inward weakness and constant misery in the womb. It worried me as that would give out in walking a short distance, had a bad cough and my lungs hurt me all the time. I got very thin, my complexion was bad, and my eyes would get so heavy in the evening they seemed stiff in the list. I could hardly move them. Many persons were alarmed about me, I looked so bad and had such a cough; they were afraid I would go into consumption. felt so badly every day that I had no life about me. I used only five bottles in all. I shall ever speak in praise of your grand medicines. They are blessings to suffering females."

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellate. They cure biliousness and constipation and never gripe.

and never gripe.

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VESUVIUS FIRES DYNAMITE.

A Successful Test of the Dynamite Cruisor's NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.-The dynamits cruiser Vesuvius promises to play an important part in the expected hostilities; at least that is the opinion of a prominent naval officer here who has been watching the tests of the vessel. He says that the Vesuvius was not properly tested originally and that one of her guns, the port tube, was never fired. The utility of the Vesuvius has been an unknown quantity, se much so that there has been talk of taking her

guns out and making a torpedo boat out of here, Recently she was sent here for a series of tests, which have been most thorough. Besides relieving the crew from any uneasiness as to the safety of the vessel they have clearly demonstrated that she will be a terrible engine of destruction, and could blow up the mines or torpedoes planted in any harbor, leaving a clean passage for a fleet. The tests were concluded. o-day, when a service projectile was fired from the port tube. Everything went like clockwork. After firing several dummies this morning the Vesuvius took a position at one end of the official mile course and set her danger flag. Suddenly there was a blast on her whistle, followed by a shot from each of her three guns in rapid succession. Two of these shots were with dummy projectiles, but the third was with a service projectile of the 10-inch type. It went hissing through the air, and after striking the water appeared to bound back a short distance, and then there was an uphcaval, the water rising 150 feet into the air and spreading like an um brella at its extreme elevation.

The test was declared a success and the Vesus vius returned to her anchorage and is now ready for active service before Havana. The Vesuvius fires projectiles of six, eight and ten inch diameter, with charges of 100, 150 and 200 pounds of guncotton, with respective ranges of two, one and a half and one mile.

MRS. HAMILTON FOLUNTEERS. She Was a Nurse in the Civil War and is Ready

to Serve Her Country Again Now. BOSTON, April 19.-Mrs. Margaret Hamflton, Secretary of the Massachusetts Army Nurses Association, has written a letter to Gov. Wolcott tendering her services as an army nurse for the Bay State soldiers and sailors, should there be war between the United States and Spain. Mrs. Hamilton is 57 years old, and served three years as an army hurse during the civil

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turn it upside down

and drain the last drop. 'Twon't hurt it-nor you.

